

PARTED BY WAR

Civil Strife Caused Separation of Noted Churchmen.

Missionary Centennial Recalls Affection Between Bishop Melville and Bishop Polk, on Opposing Sides.

A striking memory of Civil war history is awakened in connection with the centenary of the Episcopal Missionary society, falling this year, which centers about two devout bishops of the church. Bishop Melville of Ohio and Bishop Leonidas Polk of Tennessee, life-long friends, whose consciences made them "enemies" when the war divided the country.

Bishop Melville was the elder of the two and was chaplain at West Point when young Polk, son of the family which gave a President to the United States, arrived at the academy bent on a military career. At the end of four years Polk was graduated into the army; but so marked was the influence that Melville had exerted that, a few years later, the chaplain having in the meantime been elevated to the episcopacy, Polk resigned from the army and took clerical orders.

With the passage of the years it fell out that Melville and Polk became identified as leaders in the movement within the church which resulted in the dispatch of missionary bishops into the unsettled areas of the country. And brought about those triumphs which are being acclaimed now in the missionary centennial. Polk was made the first missionary bishop of Arkansas and later first bishop of Louisiana.

Then came the war between the states, which arrayed father against son and brother against brother; and these two devout men of the church did not escape the perplexities of the situation. Bishop Melville answered the call of Lincoln and went to England with Archbishop Hughes, Henry Ward Beecher and Thurlow Weed to exert their influence against British recognition of the Confederacy. Bishop Polk answered the call of Jefferson Davis and became a general in the Confederate army.

Thus actively aligned on opposite sides in the conflict, the stage was set for one of the most dramatic episodes of the war. Back in the West Point days the two men had entered into a solemn compact that when they separated, wherever they might be, they would pray, each for the other by name every Sunday morning. And now, the one fighting in the field for the South, and the other engaged in a delicate diplomatic mission for the North, enemies as to the political principle which was involved, their solemn compact was sacredly carried out until the end came with the death of Bishop Polk at the battle of Pine Mountain.

History tells of the success of the mission to England, of which Bishop Melville was a part.

The kind of soldier Bishop Polk was is related in the general orders issued by Gen. J. E. Johnston, commanding the army of Tennessee on June 14, 1864, the day Polk fell. It read:

"Comrades: You are called to mourn your first captain, your oldest companion-in-arms, Lieut. Gen. Polk fell today at the outpost of his army—the army he raised and commanded, in all of whose trials he shared, to all of whose victories he contributed. In this distinguished leader we have lost the most courteous of gentlemen, the most gallant of soldiers. The Christian, patriot, soldier has neither lived nor died in vain. His example is before you; his mantle rests with you."

There is a striking picture, too, of this warrior-bishop contained in a letter he wrote to his wife less than a month before he fell.

"You will be interested," he wrote, "in hearing that the first night of my arrival with the army I baptized Lieut. Gen. Hood. It was on the eve of an expected battle. The scene was a touching one—he, with one leg, leaning on his crutches, a veteran in the midst of his and my officers and I the officiating minister. His heart was fully in it."

A few nights later he also baptized General Johnston.

Corrosion of Metals.

The committee on corrosion of iron and steel of the American Society for Testing Materials reported that tests which have been in progress for five years in the Pittsburgh district on uncoated metal sheets are nearing completion and have reached the point where the committee definitely concludes that copper-bearing metal shows marked superiority in rust-resisting properties as compared to non-copper-bearing metal of substantially the same general composition, from which superiority we may truly anticipate a marked increase in the service life of copper-bearing metals under atmospheric exposure of uncoated sheets. Other corrosion tests are being conducted in different parts of the country, and before very long a final report may be expected in which results of importance will be stated.

Nothing Wrong to Him.

Mother was terribly upset by Tommy's appearance, particularly his unwashed face.

"Tommy, Tommy!" she exclaimed in great distress. "Your face needs washing terribly! Did you look at it in the mirror this morning?"

"No, mother," said Tommy, with every indication of surprised concern, "but it seemed all right when I felt it."—Exchange.

We worship the heroes of war and neglect the heroes of peace. The former are few, the latter many. They are the men and women who constantly serve humanity, presenting ideals, uplifting standards, serving through love.—Exchange.

DENIES FAIRIES WERE MYTHS

British Professor Introduces Arguments to Show That They Were in Common With Mankind.

In an address delivered before the anthropological section of the British association an attempt was made to reconstruct the anatomy of fairies and to show that these lively, delightful and beautiful beings are not the creations of the imagination of centuries of story tellers but were once a real race of people. The true key of the idea is found in the fact that although fairy women are generally represented as lovely, some of the tribes of men fairies are described as ugly, and fairy children when left as changelings are invariably pictured as repulsive wretches of a sallow complexion and most deformed about the feet and legs.

When one approaches the fairy question in this way, the professor pointed out, one is forced, it strikes him, to conclude that fairies as a real people consisted of a short, stumpy, swarthy race, which made its habitations underground or otherwise cunningly concealed.

They were hunters, probably, and fishermen; at any rate they were not tillers of the ground or eaters of bread. Most likely they had some of the domestic animals and lived mainly on milk and the produce of the chase, together with what they got by stealing.

They seem to have practiced the art of spinning, although they do not appear to have thought much of clothing. They appear to have had a language of their own, which would imply a time when they knew no other, and explain why when they came to town to do their marketing they laid down the exact money without uttering a syllable to anybody by way of bargaining for their purchases. They counted by fives and dealt only in the simplest of numbers.

They were inordinately fond of music and dancing. They had a marvelously quick sense of hearing and were consummate thieves; but their thievery was not systematically resented, as their visits were held to bring luck and prosperity. More powerful races generally feared them as formidable magicians, who knew the future and could cause or cure disease as they pleased.

Trust Idea Is Very Old.

"Trusts," like many other things supposed to be entirely modern, are by no means new features of life. They are, indeed, at least as ancient as the pyramids.

It appears that the earliest form of trust was the cornering of foodstuffs by monarchs and their agents. Assyrian records 7,000 or 8,000 years old give accounts of these monopolistic transactions.

In the days of the Romans monopoly was a recognized institution. The Roman government farmed out taxes; the tax farmer placed embargoes on the food supplies of the provinces to make up arrears in taxes.

In the Middle Ages the trade guilds controlled the output of certain arts and industries, and also the means of distribution. This form of monopoly, like the famous league of the Hanse free towns, was for protection against competition from towns not in the league.

The most complete monopoly in the Middle Ages was the Venetian control of shipping in the Adriatic, which was powerful enough to turn an entire crusade from its purpose to the capture of a Christian town which Venice wanted. It was the price the crusaders had to pay for ships to transport them to Palestine.

PARENT-TEACHER MEETING. Thursday, March 2, the Parent-Teacher Clubs of the Lincoln and Washington schools held a joint meeting at the Washington school auditorium. There was evidence of a fine meeting at the very outset for nearly every seat was occupied at the appointed hour.

Mrs. Graham, president of the Washington school club, called the meeting to order and after a very brief business meeting the program of the day was taken up.

Miss Marion Grover sang two solos in her usual pleasing manner. The speakers of the afternoon, secured by the local Good Health Society, were introduced by Mrs. Shepard, Gratiot county's health crusade director. Miss Turner of the State Health Department gave a brief history of the children's health crusade and spoke of the Wolverine Crusade that is to be launched during the coming school year.

Miss Marjorie Delavan, a former Alma girl, but now of Lansing, where she is director of the Bureau of Health Education, spoke on "My Official Family." Being a very entertaining and forceful speaker, she was able to tell her friends something of her work and at the same time bring home to every one of us many good health ideas. When she had finished speaking every one knew that the State Department of Health looked to the home folks of every community for a great deal of help in making the health of town and state 100 per cent.

The program was concluded by a piano solo by Miss Slingwell of the local high school. Both mothers and teachers felt they had a very worth while afternoon.

We can do it if it is in the printing line. The Alma Record—advertisement 10-3w

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SQUARE DEAL FOR RETAILERS

The retail trade is the largest single business line of any city; more people are engaged in it, with the store owners and their employees, than in any other line. The public is brought more closely in contact with it than with the men engaged in other lines of business. In an indirect way, it is unfortunate for retail traders that they are the people who have to tell the public the price it will be asked to pay for the goods they offer. If those prices are high, thoughtless people, like the Attorney General of the United States, will lay the blame on the retail dealer, simply because he is the man they come in contact with.

But the fair man will want to know something of the conditions behind the retailer. How were the wholesale prices? What wages are being paid in the industry? What about freight charges? And how are his taxes and other overhead expenses?

In these times the thoughtful man will ask, too, "Is this retailer losing money, losing some of the profits he made in the short period of prosperity? Has he been compelled to discharge reluctantly some of his valued employees, to cut his expenses and keep his business going?"

We have all had a trying time in the last few months. We in America need a mutual sympathy, a fellow-feeling and sincere co-operation between man and man and between classes, if we are ever to reach the Harding ideal of normalcy.

The craft of American chamber has been upon turbulent and dangerous waters; we are nearly through the rapids. But we will never get through if some high-placed public official rises every now and then and rocks the boat.

Our retail dealers are our own people. They live among us; we know them and have confidence in them. They are as straightforward and reliable as any other class of our business men. They deserve a

square deal, and the fair-minded American people will willingly concede it to them. And for the sake of national welfare and for that prosperity which has been promised us, but which has not yet been delivered, let us have no more of class hatreds and jealousies.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

PRICES REDUCED

A deep reduction in prices of Overland and Willys-Knight cars, was announced today by officials of The Willys-Overland Company. The new prices are effective immediately.

The new price of the powerful, easy-riding Overland touring car, which by sheer merit of economy, quality and comfort has attained a dominant place in the light car field, is \$550. One year ago, this car sold for \$1035.

This is an additional reduction since the reduction of 42% recorded from September 1920 to September 1921, a total reduction of 47% in a year and a half, the most radical reduction in motor car prices in the history of the automobile industry.

In 1916, the Overland sold for \$615, a price that was thought could never be bettered. Today it is \$115 lower.

The Willys-Knight touring car is now listed at \$1375 a further reduction of \$150 since the startling reduction of 34% made last September, a total reduction of 40% in a year and a half.



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ALMA, MICH.

The Foundation of Every Prosperous Business

RECENTLY the Chicago Journal of Commerce in an editorial discussion of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) as an example of modern American business, said:

"Three years ago the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) which does business in eleven states, adopted a wholesome publicity policy, not only to derive the natural benefits of advertising its products, but to acquaint the public with intimate information regarding the Company and its affairs. The fair dealing, justice and equity of its practices, the business principles which rule its conduct, have been published far and wide throughout the territory it serves. Its policies were frankly disclosed to promote the welfare and to secure and hold the confidence and esteem of its stockholders, employees, and the public. The Company has paid for this publicity service just as any other industrial or mercantile enterprise pays for its advertising, and with most gratifying results."

"This publicity campaign has been dubbed 'Good-Will advertising'—a happy phrase. Good-Will is the foundation of every prosperous business. Good-Will always contributes to profits and can be secured only by fair dealing, fair prices, and a rigid adherence to business ethics. In all these the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a model of efficiency."

THIS appreciation of the purposes, practices, and achievements of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) so clearly expressed in the above quoted editorial is most gratifying to the Board of Directors of this Company, for it confirms their conviction that understanding and fairness go together. You cannot be fair unless you understand. You cannot understand unless you are willing to be fair.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is performing a highly essential service in a highly specialized branch of industry. It is doing something that has to be done in a way that entitles it to the approval of the public it serves.

It is to the interest of the public as well as the Company that the Company should give a frank account of itself and of the stewardship of its seven Directors.

Hence this sustained campaign.

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